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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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November 14, 1983

Cantilena Chamber Players Will Perform on December 2

The Cantilena Chamber Players will perform in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Friday evening, December 2. The members of the ensemble are pianist Frank Glazer, violinist Edna Michell, violist Philipp Naegele, and cellist Hakuro Mori. Their program will include Vincent D'Indy's Piano Quartet, Op. 7, the Piano Quartet composed in 1982 by Israeli Josef Tal, and the Piano Quartet in G minor, Op. 25 of Johannes Brahms.

The artists of the Cantilena Chamber Players first collaborated during the annual Adirondack Music Festivals in northern New York State. Formally established in 1972, the ensemble has performed throughout the United States, central Europe, Great Britain, and Israel and has expanded the piano quartet repertoire through numerous new works dedicated to them by distinguished contemporary composers. It is the resident ensemble of the Helena Rubinstein Concerts and the Boathouse Concerts of Schroon Lake, N.Y., and was chosen to perform at the 1980 Winter Olympics.

Pianist Frank Glazer, a member of the Cantilena Chamber Players since its inception, has appeared with the leading symphony orchestras of the United States and Europe and as guest artist with many of the country's most distinguished chamber music groups. Violinist Edna Michell is the founder of the Cantilena Chamber

As this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* went to press, it was announced that **Henriette D. Avram** has been named Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, effective November 7. Mrs. Avram has served since August 1980 as the department's director for processing systems, networks and automation planning.

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Players and artistic director of the Helena Rubinstein Concerts. A native of Israel, she has also performed throughout the United States, Europe, Central America, and South America. Violist Philipp Naegele, formerly with the Vegh Quartet and the Cleveland Orchestra, participates regularly at the Marlboro Music Festival. He is William R. Kenan, Jr. professor of music at Smith College. Cellist Hakuro Mori was a top prizewinner in the International Cello Competition held in Chile in 1977. He has also won many first prizes in his native Japan, where he has performed widely. For several seasons he has been a member of both the Theater Chamber Players of Kennedy Center and the Sea Cliff Chamber Players.

The concert on December 2 is sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress. Tickets will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, November 28. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live over radio station WETA-FM and made available to stations in other cities by the Eastern Public Radio, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Shirley Hazzard to Read December 5
Author of The Transit of Venus

Author Shirley Hazzard will read from her work at the Library of Congress on Monday, December 5, at 8 p.m. The reading, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, is free, and no tickets are required.

A native of Sydney, Australia, Ms. Hazzard attended the Queenwood School in Sydney. In 1947-48, she worked for British Intelligence in Hong Kong and, from 1949 to 1951, for the British High Commissioner's Office in Wellington, New Zealand. She worked with technical assistance to underdeveloped countries at the United Nations in New York from 1952 to 1962, with service in Italy in 1957.

A regular contributor of fiction to *New Yorker* magazine, Ms. Hazzard is the author of *Cliffs of Fall, and Other Stories* (1963); *The Evening of the Holiday* (1966), a novel; *People in Glass Houses: Portraits from Organization Life* (1967); *The Bay of Noon* (1970), a novel; *Defeat of an Ideal: A Study of the United Nations* (1973); and the best-selling novel, *The Transit of Venus* (1980). She is now at work on a fourth novel.

Ms. Hazzard's awards and honors include a National Institute of Arts and Letters Award in literature in 1966, a National Book Award nomination in 1971, and the National Book Critics Circle Award, an American Book Award nomination, and a P.E.N./Faulkner Award nomination, all in 1981, for *The Transit of Venus*.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

"The Book in the Future" Is Topic of New Library Study

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin has announced the formation of a national advisory committee and appointed consultants to study the role of the book in the future and the influence that computer and video technologies may have upon books, reading, and the printed word. The study will be carried out under the auspices of the Library's Center for the Book and will be presented to the Congress by December 1, 1984. It has been organized in response to a concurrent resolution passed by the Senate on September 14 and the House of Representatives on November 1.

"We are grateful to the Congress for alerting the nation to the need to assess the relation among all our technologies in preserving and diffusing knowledge and the literary arts," Dr. Boorstin said. "The study will draw on the nation's best informed experts in education, publishing, the library community, and the newer technologies to project the role of the book in the next decades. In what activities is it most likely that the book will be supplemented or even supplanted by newer technologies? What are the unique functions of the book and how will they be perpetuated? What new roles are likely to be created for the book by the new technologies? The Library of Congress, in the vanguard of technology, welcomes this opportunity to help the nation see the promises of our oldest and our newest

Egyptian First Lady Visits LC

The first lady of Egypt, Mrs. Hosni Mubarak, visited the Library of Congress on October 3. Accompanying Mrs. Mubarak were Mrs. Ashraf Ghorbal, wife of the Ambassador of Egypt to the United States; Mrs. Alfred Atherton, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to Egypt; and Mrs. Nicholas Veliotes, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. During her visit, Mrs. Mubarak discussed a project to set up a community library in Cairo with Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer, head of the Near East Section George Atiyeh, and West Virginia state librarian Fred Glazer. After the luncheon meeting, Mrs. Mubarak toured the Jefferson Building.

Mrs. Mubarak, Mr. Atiyeh, Dr. Nemeyer, and Mr. Glazer

resources in the service of a free society."

The study will also examine changes in reading and literacy, assess publishing and book use trends during recent decades, and look at the effect of older technologies, such as television and microforms, on learning and education.

John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, is project director. Consultants Charles A. Goodrum and Helen Dalrymple will work with the national advisory committee, chaired by Gerald Holton, Mallinckrodt professor of physics and professor of the history of science at Harvard University, to generate ideas and information across a wide spectrum of disciplines. The names of the members of the advisory committee appear below.

The project consultants will conduct individual interviews with members of the advisory committee and others and will present an initial analysis of areas of inquiry by March 1984. A short report and a second, more detailed resource volume containing pertinent data, documents, and a bibliography will be published before the December 1, 1984, deadline.

"The Book in the Future"

The Advisory Committee

Gerald Holton, Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics and Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University (Chair)

William O. Baker, Chairman of the Board (retired), Bell Telephone Laboratories

Jacques Barzun, author and literary consultant

Lewis M. Branscomb, Vice President and Chief Scientist, International Business Machines

John Chancellor, NBC news correspondent and commentator

Kenneth E. Dowlin, Director, Pike's Peak Regional Library District

Robert Erburu, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Times Mirror Company

Harry J. Gray, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, United Technologies Corporation

Warren J. Haas, President, Council on Library Resources

Frederick Kilgour, Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees, OCLC

Louis L'Amour, author

F. W. Lancaster, Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana

Sol Linowitz, Coudert Brothers, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Ruth B. Love, General Superintendent of Schools, Chicago Board of Education

Edmund D. Pellegrino, John Carroll Professor of Medicine, Georgetown University Medical School

Morris Philipson, Director, The University of Chicago Press

Gerard Piel, Publisher, *Scientific American*

Frank Rhodes, President, Cornell University

Joan Ripley, President, Chappaqua Book Shop, Inc.

Phyllis Steckler, President, Oryx Press

Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, American Library Association

Ex Officio

Simon Michael Bessie, Harper & Row Publishers, and Chair, National Advisory Board, The Center for the Book

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress

Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs

William P. Barlow, Jr., a well-known book collector from Oakland, Calif., will speak on book collecting and his own notable collection on Wednesday, December 7, at 8 p.m. in the Mumford Room (LM 649) in the Madison Building. The event, sponsored by the Center for the Book, is free.

APPENDIX I

From the Exhibit Wall to the Bookshelf

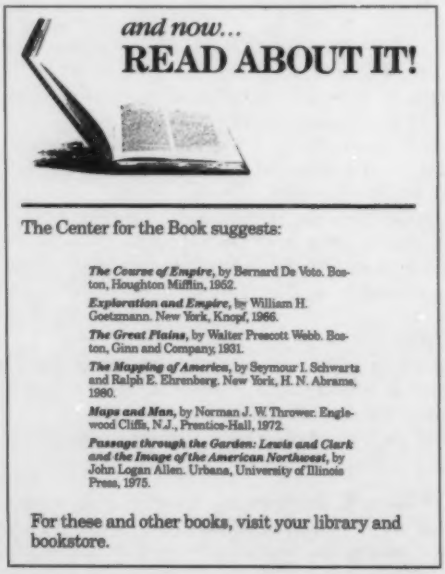
"And Now . . . Read About It!" Debuts

by John Y. Cole, Executive Director
The Center for the Book

Can exhibits in libraries and museums stimulate reading? A new Center for the Book project, "And Now . . . Read About It!," makes the connection. Wall panels in certain Library of Congress exhibitions now list books related to the subject of the display and suggest that viewers seek out these and other books at their local libraries and bookstores. The reading lists, which emphasize popular books that will provide additional enjoyment and information, are developed by the Center for the Book with help from Library of Congress specialists. The concept of incorporating reading lists into exhibitions is being recommended to libraries and museums around the country by members of the Center for the Book's National Advisory Board. This project is a first cousin to the Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project, which is also coordinated by the Center for the Book.

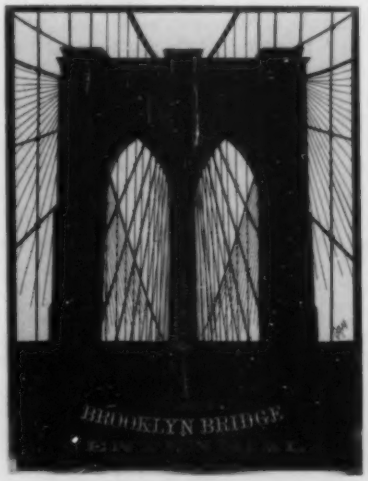
Six current Library of Congress exhibitions, and one previous one, contain "And Now . . . Read About It!" messages: "Mapping the North American Plains," on view in the sixth floor main exhibition hall in the Madison Building; "Art, Poetry and a Way to Brooklyn," which celebrates the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, in the west hallway on the sixth floor of the Madison Building; "Railroad Maps of North America: The First Hundred Years," on the subbasement level of the Madison Building, just outside the Geography and Map Division; "Amity and Commerce: 150 Years of United States and Thailand Accord," which opened October 8 in the sixth floor northwest corridor of the Madison Building; "Steamer Prints," an exhibition of prints depicting American steamboats and steamships in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building; and "HABS: The First 50 Years," which opened in the Jefferson Building lower level galleries on November 14. A message was also prepared for an exhibition marking the tricentennial year of German settlement in the United States, which closed in October.

The reading lists are presented below.


and now...
READ ABOUT IT!
The Center for the Book suggests:
The Course of Empire, by Bernard De Voto. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1952.
Exploration and Empire, by William H. Goetzmann. New York, Knopf, 1966.
The Great Plains, by Walter Prescott Webb. Boston, Ginn and Company, 1931.
The Mapping of America, by Seymour I. Schwartz and Ralph E. Ehrenberg. New York, H. N. Abrams, 1980.
Maps and Man, by Norman J. W. Thrower. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1972.
Passage through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest, by John Logan Allen. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1975.
For these and other books, visit your library and bookstore.

This reading list, which is typical of the "And Now . . . Read About It!" messages, was prepared for the Library's exhibition on "Mapping the North American Plains."

"Art, Poetry and a Way to Brooklyn"



The Bridge: A Poem, by Hart Crane, New York, Liveright, 1933.

Brooklyn Bridge: Fact and Symbol, by Alan Trachtenberg. New York, Oxford, 1965.

The Brown Decades: A Study of the Arts in America 1865–1895, by Lewis Mumford. New York, Harcourt, 1931.

The Great Bridge, by David McCullough. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1972.

The Unwelcome Man: A Novel, by Waldo Frank. Boston, Little, Brown, 1917.

A View from the Bridge: A Play in Two Acts, by Arthur Miller. New York, Viking, 1957.

A Walker in the City, by Alfred Kazin. New York, Harcourt, 1951.

"Railroad Maps of North America"

The American Heritage History of Railroads in America, by Oliver Jensen. New York, American Heritage, 1975.

American Railroads, by John F. Stover. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1961.

Down at the Depot: American Railroad Stations from 1831 to 1920, by Edwin P. Alexander. New York, C. N. Potter, distributed by Crown, 1970.

Encylopedia of American Railroads: 150 Years of Railroading in the United States and Canada, by Freeman Hubbard. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1981.

Railroad Maps of the United States, compiled by Andrew M. Modelski. Washington, Library of Congress, 1975.

A Treasury of Railroad Folklore, by Benjamin A. Botkin and Alvin F. Harlow. New York, Crown, 1953.

"Amity and Commerce"

This Officers' Barge is a model that was displayed in 1876 at the Siam Exhibition. It is a copy of a similar boat used for state and religious ceremonies that once conveyed the U.S. envoy, Edmund Roberts, during the time of the earliest negotiations between the United States and Thailand.

Around the World with General Grant, by John Russell Young. New York, American News Co., 1879.

The Bridge on the River Kwai, by Pierre Boulle. London, Secker & Warburg, 1954.

The Eagle and the Elephant: 150 Years of Thai-American Relations. Singapore, United Production, 1982.

Thailand: A Country Study, by Frederica M. Bunge. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Thailand: Society and Politics, by John L. S. Girling. Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1981.

The United States and the Future of Thailand, by David A. Wilson. New York, Praeger, 1970.

"Steamer Prints"

American Steamships on the Atlantic, by Cedric Ridgely-Nevit. Newark, Del., University of Delaware Press, 1981.

Life on the Mississippi, by Mark Twain. Boston, J. R. Osgood, 1883.

The Rivermen, by the editors of Time-Life Books, with text by Paul O'Neil. New York, Time-Life Books, 1975.

Showboat, by Edna Ferber. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1926.

Steamboats Come True: American Inventors in Action, by James T. Flexner. Boston, Little, Brown, 1978.

Whistles Around the Bend: Travel on America's Waterways, by Philip H. Ault. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1982.

"German Tricentennial"

The Autobiography of Carl Schurz. Abridged by Wayne Andrews. New York, Scribner's 1961.

The German-Americans: An Informal History, by Richard O'Connor. Boston, Little, Brown, 1968.

The German Dimension of American History, by Joseph Wandel. Chicago, Nelson-Hall, 1979.

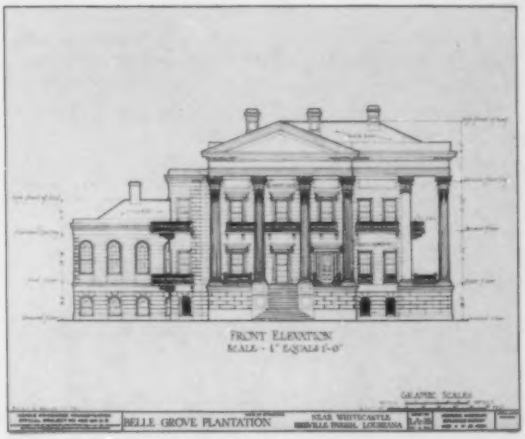
Germany and the Germans, by Thomas Mann. Washington, Library of Congress, 1945.

Jennie Gerhardt: A Novel, by Theodore Dreiser. New York, Harper, 1911.

Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism 1860–1925, by John Higham. New York, Atheneum, 1967.

The Uprooted, by Oscar Handlin. Boston, Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1973.

"Historic American Buildings Survey"



American Architecture and Urbanism, by Vincent Scully. New York, Praeger, 1969.

Architecture, Ambition, and Americans, by Wayne Andrews. New York, The Free Press, 1978.

Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites. Checklist compiled by Alicia Stamm; essays edited by C. Ford Peatross. Washington, Library of Congress, 1983.

Historic Preservation in Small Towns, by Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., and Walter C. Kidney. Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 1980.

Kicked a Building Lately? by Ada Louise Huxtable. New York, Quadrangle/The New YorkTimes, 1976.

Our Vanishing Landscape, by Eric Sloane. New York, Ballantine, 1955.

The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest Contemporaries, by H. Allen Brooks. New York, Norton, 1976.

STAFF NEWS

Robert V. Gross Retires
Library Staffer since 1950

On September 30, friends and colleagues gathered in the northeast pavilion on the second floor of the Jefferson Building to express their thanks and good wishes to Robert V. Gross upon his retirement as head of the Microform Reading Room Section of the General Reading Rooms Division after more than 33 years of Library service.

Mr. Gross joined the staff of the Library as a deck attendant in the former Stack and Reader Division in 1950. He held progressively responsible positions in the former Catalog Maintenance and General Reference and Bibliography Divisions and was supervisor of the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room in the Serial Division from 1958 to 1962. He returned to the Stack and Reader Division in 1963 as supervisor of the Microfilm Reading Room and subsequently was named head of the Microform Reading Room Section.

Mr. Gross was complimented on his 33 years of service by the director for general reference, Elizabeth F. Stroup, and, following an unexpected visit by a professional clown, was presented with a gift certificate for the purchase of classical music tapes and records.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gross graduated from Haverford Township (Pa.) High School, attended both Harvard College and the University of Pennsylvania, and received a bachelor's degree from the University of Tampa (Fla.), and a master's degree in English literature from George Washington University.

Mr. Gross struggles to see his smallest, but perhaps most appropriate, gift, a microfiche edition, with miniature reader, of Composition of Foods. *Observing are Robert Costenbader, assistant head of the Microform Reading Room Section (far right) and Elizabeth F. Stroup (center). In the background (left to right) are current and former Microform Reading Room reference librarians Dave Kelly, Pablo Calvan, and Lee Douglas.*

A surprise visitor, Mr. Clown of Town Clowns, delights the assembled guests at Robert Gross' retirement reception with his recitation of a gross ode as Elizabeth F. Stroup looks on.

Mr. Gross will be remembered not only for his many years of service to the Library, and his unequaled knowledge about the Library's microform collections, but also for the garden produce he grew and freely shared with his Library of Congress colleagues.

Edward Boniface Earns 20-Year Pin

In a brief ceremony in the Computer Service Center, Edward Boniface, senior computer systems analyst in the Automated Systems Office, was presented his 20 year pin by Gary Garman, chief of the center.

Mr. Boniface began his Government and Library service as a temporary employee in 1952, working summers in the Copyright Cataloging and Service Divisions while attending Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. After graduating in 1956, he returned to work full-time in the Copyright Office as a searcher in the Compliance Section. In 1959, he transferred to the Loan Division's Congressional Search Section,

and, in 1960, he joined NASA Headquarters Library as periodicals librarian. He moved to the Atomic Energy Commission in 1964 to become assistant chief of its technical reports library.

It was while at the AEC Library that Mr. Boniface was first exposed to library automation when he assisted in the development and evaluation of an automated serials check-in system. This experience led to an appointment in 1966 as programming librarian at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., where he developed an automated acquisitions system. In 1969, he moved to the General Electric Company's Research and Development Center in Schenectady, N.Y., where he developed a chemical information retrieval system using the weekly citation tapes from Chemical Abstracts Service. In 1972, he moved back to the Washington, D.C., area with the Information Services Division of the General Services Administration and, in 1973, returned to the Library of Congress to develop the standards and training operation in the Information Systems Office.

As the Madison Building was nearing completion in 1978, Mr. Boniface was reassigned to work on designing and documenting a data communications network and developing plans for installation. The assignment included assisting in the relocation of the Library's Computer Center from the Adams to the Madison Building, and the move of the Cataloging Distribution Service computer room from the Navy Yard to the Adams Building. For his work on these projects and on the relocations of other multiterminal user divisions, Mr. Boniface received two outstanding performance ratings and an incentive award.

Library service runs in Mr. Boniface's family. His father, the late Irvin E. Boniface, former assistant chief of Buildings and Grounds Division, retired in 1968 after 38 years' service, and his daughter, Jennifer, has initiated the third generation's service with temporary appointments in the summers of 1982 and 1983.

Choral Society Rehearses for Christmas

The WRA Choral Society is now rehearsing for its Christmas performances on Mondays and Thursdays at noon in room 309B of the Jefferson Building under the direction of Dorothy Zeiset. The society plans a concert around December 15 in the Mumford Room (LM 649), and to carol the week of the 19th at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Columbia Senior Center nearby. It will also perform during the annual Carol Sing in the Great Hall at 2 p.m. on Thursday, December 22. For information, please contact Leo Anderson on ext. 77831, Georgiana Van Syckle on ext. 79806, or Dorothy Zeiset on ext. 75623.

Open Season Events

The Library will hold a **Health Benefits Fair** for staff members interested in the various insurance plans available to them during Open Season on Monday, November 28. Plan representatives will be present to answer questions and distribute information. The fair will take place in the Mumford Room (LM 649) from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. (see related article in last week's LC *Information Bulletin*).

A comparison of Federal health insurance plans is the topic of a one-hour video tape program to be shown continuously between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on November 29–30, the days following the Health Benefits Fair, in the Pickford Theater (LM 302). The program has been arranged by the Professional Guild (Local 2910) and is cosponsored by Local 2477, CREA, and the Personnel Operations Office. The narrator is Walt Francis, who has spoken previously during Open Season.

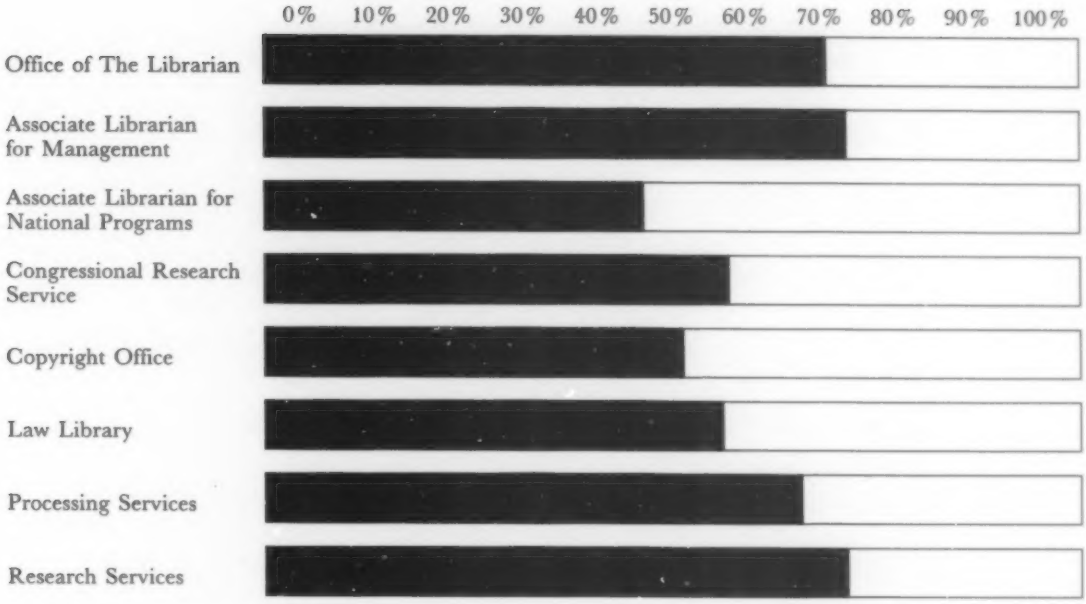
Talk on Optical Disks Draws Large Audience

A talk, illustrated by slides, on the Library's optical disk pilot project by Ellen Z. Hahn, chief of the General Reading Rooms Division, drew a full house in the Whittall Pavilion at noon on October 25. Opening the program, sponsored by the Online Users Group, Ms. Hahn remarked that she was in awe of her audience—the people who will be living with the results of the pilot—since her expectation is that the pilot project will succeed and that optical disks will be around for a long time.

The Online Users Group will present a program on the video disk on Tuesday, November 22, at noon in the Whittall Pavilion.

The advantages of optical disk storage include both preservation and service. For preservation, the medium is stable, is capable of electronic monitoring, and can be transferred without loss of quality. Additionally, there is no physical contact with the disk when it is being used. For service, several readers can use the same material at once, the NOS problem could be eliminated, many formats could be available in one

Library Reaches 66 Percent of CFC Goal



As of Tuesday, November 8, Library staff members had contributed $98,091 or 66 percent of the Library's goal to contribute $149,190 to the Combined Federal Campaign for 1984. The breakdown by department is shown in the chart above.

The Office of The Librarian has raised $3,313; the Office of the Associate Librarian for Management, $8,119; the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs, $2,471; the Congressional Research Service, $19,012; the Copyright Office, $7,374; the Law Library, $2,297; Processing Services, $30,766; and Research Services, $24,739. The campaign runs through November 15.

CFC COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

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location rather than in several different reading rooms, and there is a great saving of space, which is important since the Library's collections are growing at a rate of 10 items per minute.

Digital and analog disks look similar. Both are round, about 12 inches in diameter, and have color diffraction. Analog disks are used for entertainment and instruction; they are all pressed from the same master. Digital disks are used for computer mass storage; they are made by the direct-read-after-write (DRAW) method. A laser forms bumps on the disk, and another laser reads what is stored during playback. The Library's project will use analog disks for image material (pictures) and digital disks for text.

Some 50 people from all departments have been working in 10 teams on both the print and the non-print portions of the project. Half of the equipment is scheduled to arrive in early December and the rest in February. The pilot project is to last for two years (1984–85), and the information gathered during the pilot will determine what is done afterwards. The object is to evaluate the optical digital disk technology for information preservation and management. The hardware involved includes a page scanner, microfiche scanner, magnetic disk unit (for quality control), compander (for compression), DRAW unit, a jukebox which stores 100 disks, eight terminals, two printers, and an offline batch printer. The software will handle input, retrieval, an online indexing system, sending images to the terminals, and keeping statistics. A disk can be retrieved in 10 seconds.

Ms. Hahn emphasized that this technology is not

a threat to the book, but could coexist happily with it. When storage in the original format is not necessary, this technology offers many possibilities. Typical items to be preserved in their original format would be literary works and rare and special material, while items that could be kept in a secondary format include periodicals, newspapers, and government reports.

The pilot project will contain from 500,000 to one million pages of text, in black and white and halftone (no color), in a variety of formats. Some 86 high-use serials and government publications will be put on disk starting with the first 1983 issue. Other materials will include manuscripts, opera librettos and unpublished Mendelssohn letters, legal publications, and maps.

It was decided not to exclude copyrighted materials, and so it has been necessary to seek permission of the publishers to use, display, and print materials. Two meetings have been held with publishers and an advisory group of proprietors and users will be established. The majority of publishers support the project and are eager to participate, although they do not want the Library to become a publisher on demand.

The user stations will be located in the Main Reading Room (which will also have a printer), Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room (two terminals, one printer), Science Reading Room, Law Library, and Congressionl Reference Division. The other two terminals will be used for input and quality control. More equipment may be acquired later.

The indexing will be part of the SCORPIO system and will be simple in the initial stages. There will be a nominal charge for making copies of items from optical disk, about the same as making photocopies now. It will also be possible to make prints offline in a batch print facility, but the details are not worked out.

It will probably be April before materials are up and running in the various reading rooms. Before that, guidelines need to be developed for use of the terminals, and the staff members involved need to be trained. Staff use and comments on the system will be an important part of the information to be gathered. [*Suzy Platt*]

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Deta Davis, descriptive cataloger, GS-9, Desc Cat, 30434; Paul Ho, descriptive cataloger, GS-9, Desc Cat, 30520; Linda Miller, senior automation planning specialist, GS-14, Proc APLO, 30307; David Snowden, microphotographer (trainee), GT-3, Photodup, M115A; Alton Wright, MARC monograph verifier trainee, GS-6, MARC Ed, 30425.

Temporary Appointments: Winthrop Chan, library aid, GS-1, Asian, NP; Perry Frank, section secretary, GT-5, M/B/RS, NP; John Hemperley, warehouseman, WG-5, P&S, NP; Linda Jenkins, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114A; Laura Kearns, reference assistant, GS-5, CRS MAS, NP; Alan Skerret, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114A.

Reappointments: Michael Davey, analyst in science and technology, GS-7, CRS SPR, 30397; Marnie Kao, descriptive cataloger, GS-9, Desc Cat, 30427.

Temporary Reappointments: Corrine Day-Covington, clerk-typist, GS-4, ALM, NP; Judy Dowd, issue brief clerk, GS-4, CRS AIS, 30514; Judith Henderson, senior laboratory technician, GT-6, Photodup, NP; Joyce Nalewajk, pictorial library technician, GS-7, P&P, NP.

Promotions: Teruyo Adams, to cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 30424; Joseph Brooks, to laborer foreman, WS-5, Bldgs, 30658; Robert Fistick, to head, Publication and Media Services Section, GS-13, NLS/BPH, 30478; Takako Gilmore, to senior preliminary cataloger, GS-8, Share Cat, 30491; Sime Letina, CMP, to cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 30421; Madeleine Maillet, to senior preliminary cataloger, GS-8, Share Cat, 30491; Kathleen Martin, to preservation microfilm assistant, GS-6, Preserv, 30530; Oksana Romanyk, CRS PPR, to staff assistant (typist), GS-7, WPO, 30483; Miriam Smith, to ISIS clerk, GS-5, CRS RAM, 30538.

Transfer: Donald Dungan, MARC Ed, to staff assistant for automation, GS-9, Proc APLO, 30529.

Resignations: Robert Doyle, M/B/RS; Karen Garlick, Preserv; Larry Hawkins, Bldgs; Eileen Hoag, Photodup; Stephen Leibowitz, ASO; Mary Orr, CRS ARS; Marianne Roos, Mss; Thomas Sefferly, Cop Cat; Leila Tanner, E&G; James Walker, FLC.

APPENDIX II

Continuing Reports on the Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

Los Angeles, Calif., June 25–30, 1983

Miscellaneous Meetings

Federal Librarians Round Table

Ellen Cook, 1982–83 president, opened this June 27 meeting by announcing the recently elected officers for 1983–84: Nina Jacobs, Mitchell Memorial Library, Travis AFB, vice president/president-elect; Sami Klein, National Bureau of Standards, secretary; and Nathalie McMahon, USAF Libraries Program, director at large. Other 1983–84 officers elected previously who were introduced included Patricia Berger, National Bureau of Standards, president; Howard Apel, U.S. Army Engineer District, board director; and Maurvene D. Williams, Library of Congress, board director.

Ms. Cook reported that the new dues structure was approved by the membership. Personal dues will be increased to $6.50 in 1984 and $8 in 1985. Institutional member dues will be $10 starting in 1984.

Among other business matters, Ms. Cook announced that the FLRT Executive Board has established a FLRT Achievement Award, the purpose of which is to recognize an individual or individuals who have shown leadership and achievement in the promotion of library and information service and the information profession in the Federal community. An awards committee headed by Howard Apel has been formed to develop award guidelines, and it is anticipated that nominees will be accepted in time for presentation of the first award during the 1984 ALA Annual Conference.

Patricia Berger offered several resolutions in praise of those individuals who had worked during the year on behalf of FLRT in particular and the concerns of Federal librarians in general. Among those cited were Representative Major Owens of New York; Elizabeth Stone, former president of ALA; and Anne Heaune, ALA liaison to FLRT.

Ms. Berger set her agenda for 1983–84. She announced the formation of an A76 Task Force headed by Adelaide del Frate of NASA. This task force is to serve as a clearinghouse to which Federal librarians involved in OMB reviews can send their work statements and results of reviews and from which those about to be reviewed can seek advice on how to handle reviews.

Other committees which have been created for the coming year include a FLRT membership committee to be cochaired by Ellen Cook and Nina Jacobs; a FLRT caucus of Federal librarians consisting of ALA council members who are Federal librarians, and a FLRT/FLC task force chaired by Frank Schick which will study concerns facing Federal librarians and focus attention on the priorities for resolution. Ms. Berger also announced that Claire Tozier of the National Bureau of Standards Library will be editor of *Federal Librarian,* the FLRT newsletter.

The program part of the meeting focused on major topics of importance to federal librarians with Ms. Cook and Ms. Berger sharing the responsibility for presentation. Ellen Cook, in presenting an OPM update, stated that the final version of the standards was said to be on the OPM director's desk. There is no indication on what the next action would be, but the results of a forthcoming GAO study of the Federal classification system to determine if it contains sex bias could affect the standards' release. It is generally thought that the standards still contain the controversial areas having to do with lowering the entry level for librarian to GS-7, allowing a B.A. in library science to qualify for entry level and allowing on-the-job experience to substitute for the M.L.S. without validation measurements.

Patricia Berger reviewed A76 developments resulting from OMB's January 1983 issuance of proposed changes in its circular which detailed what functions in the Government should be considered for contracting out, including libraries. Ms. Berger described some of the communications which FLRT has conducted with OMB in expressing concerns and some of the testimony at hearings regarding the circular. Concerns include the treatment of libraries as commercial organizations instead of as a primary information source for agencies and an essential element and function of Government. While OMB has agreed with FLRT to some suggested changes in the language in the circular, it remains to be seen whether these spoken assurances will appear in print. Ms. Berger pointed out that the A76 revisions were expected to be published in the *Federal Register* in July. FLRT will continue to find ways to resolve the unresolved issues.

Ellen Cook discussed the proposed changes in performance appraisals as announced in the *Federal Register* in March (48 FR 13342). The newly proposed performance management system is designed to enable agencies to pay employees based on individual job performance and eliminate the present within-grade evaluation system. The proposed system is still under review, and there is no indication as to when it will go into effect.

The final topic on the program was Ms. Berger's

review of the Register of Copyright's report released earlier this year. As with the other topics on the program, the copyright report has created some controversy. Ms. Berger reported that areas in the report where ALA disagrees include those on interlibrary loan/photocopying where libraries are said to be exhausting their rights under certain sections of the copyright law. Dialogue will continue between the Copyright Office and ALA. [*Maurvene D. Williams*]

Legislation Committee Copyright Subcommittee

What is the impact of copyright on scholarly communication in light of recent litigation and the *Report of the Register of Copyrights to Congress: Library Reproduction of Copyrighted Works (17 U.S.C. 108)*, issued in January 1983? This question was addressed and discussed by faculty and librarians at this June 27 meeting, chaired by Nancy H. Marshall, acting director of the University of Wisconsin—Madison Libraries.

William Simpson, retired professor of economics, California State University, Los Angeles, and Alfred D. Sumberg, associate general secretary, American Association of University Professors, spoke on the effect of the copyright law on the scholarly community from the perspective of faculty members. Libraries and educators promote interest in publications which in turn increases the profit-making capacity of publishers and authors. Several of the Fair Use Guidelines for Classroom Copying (in House Report 94–1476) agreed to by the Association of American Publishers, Inc., the Authors League of America, and others, however, do not support teaching and scholarship. The standards for "brevity," "spontaneity," and "cumulative effect" (Section II—Definitions), as they are now stated, restrict the interpretion of the copyright statute. Most educators agree that "fair use" in Section 107 of the copyright law does not cover the copying of material in order to replace or substitute for anthologies and collective works, but "fair use" should cover the preparation of cumulations if none exist and if there is an element of "spontaneity."

The speakers believe that a broader interpretation of "fair use" needs to be supported. If publishers seek to increase their income from those making copies of copyrighted material, a number of techniques can be used that would assure public access to copyrighted works. The Register's recent report to Congress proposes collective licensing agreements, surcharges on equipment, and adding a percentage based on periodic samples. These proposals would more than likely be difficult and costly to administer, however. Copyright holders currently receive income as a result of differential pricing and subsidizing. Initial costs are usually covered by charges to primary receivers of information, such as libraries, and through higher pricing if multiple use is expected. Libraries now pay institutional prices which are frequently more than those charged individuals. If libraries and universities are to pay more and are to take on the additional responsibility of collecting fees, additional financial support must be obtained. Although librarians and educators welcome the Register's support of adequate funding for libraries in order to facilitate compensated copying of copyrighted works (Chapter IX, A7, of the report), they question their role as collection agents for publishers.

The subject of custom-made anthologies and compilations and other classroom copying of copyrighted material has become an issue because of the recent law suit filed by nine major publishers in December of 1982 against New York University, 10 of its faculty members, and an off-campus copy center. Books or parts of book were reported to have been copied for classroom texts, which violates the 1976 Copyright Act. Nancy Kranich, director of public and administrative services, New York University Libraries, spoke on the out-of-court settlement. The agreement involved guidelines for reporting and paying fees for photocopying. New York University issued a policy statement for faculty members, which includes instructions for reqesting permission to copy and policies on legal protection of faculty in case of claims of copyright infringement. She advised universities to work with their general counsel in adopting such policies for faculty members.

Shirley Echelman, executive director of the Association of Research Libraries, and Ronald Naylor, assistant director for administrative services, University of Miami Library, spoke on the Register's recent report to Congress and disagreed with the Register's claim that a balance between creators' rights and users' needs has not been achieved. Both speakers believe that present photocopying guidelines for libraries are adequate and that most photocopying in libraries is within bounds of Sections 107 and 108 of the copyright law. They stated that an imbalance is not supported by statistical data gathered by King Research, Inc., in their survey of more than 500 librarians and publishers. The report shows that between 1976 and 1980 library acquisition expenditures for serials increased along with serial publisher revenues. Both emphasized that librarians are complying with the law and are not reducing collections because of photocopying.

Copies of the American Library Association's printed comments on the Register's report and New York University's policies on photocopying copyrighted materials were made available after the meeting.

[*Cindy Katkish*]

Public Library Association

Donald J. Sager presided at the June 26 Allie

Beth Martin Award brunch, attended by about 150 people and cosponsored by the Baker and Taylor Co. Hardy R. Franklin, director of the District of Columbia Public Library, was this year's award recipient. He received a plaque and a check for $2,000 from Fred Philip, senior vice president of Baker and Taylor, for his tireless work to bring library service to communities. Dr. Franklin described himself as more than pleased and pointed out that his accomplishments were not done alone but needed the support of the board, the staff, elected officials, and the community.

The featured speaker was science-fiction author Ray Bradbury, described as the author of numerous best-sellers, with more than 14 million copies sold of Bantam editions, and as the author of works that are among the classics of American literature, among them *The Martin Chronicles* and *Fahrenheit 451*. His first short story was published in 1941, and his *Dinosaur Tales* (Bantam) had just been released.

Mr. Bradbury, a genial, affable person with a humorous turn of phrase, said that he has written more short stories, poems, and novels about writers and libraries than anyone. He was just finishing a short story where he used a time machine to visit the deathbeds of under-appreciated authors to tell them that they will be appreciated. Among those mentioned were Melville, Poe, and Oscar Wilde. The climactic scene of his *Something Wicked This Way Comes* is set in a library, where the confrontation takes place between Mr. Dark and the hero Mr. Halloway.

He called Andrew Carnegie a revolutionary, because it was revolutionary to trust us with knowledge, and he noted that librarians are in charge of the real revolution, that of ideas. Mr. Bradbury writes letters to authors and to actors who do authors' pieces, to let them know that they are appreciated. On science fiction, he quoted a line of W. B. Yeats, "of what is past, or passing, or to come," its province is our total history, from the cave. He regaled the audience with his own ending to the movie, *Network*, and then gave people something to look forward to, the publication of "The Toynbee Convector" in the December issue of *Playboy*. It is set in 1985, with a time shift to 2085, and carries a message of joy. [*Suzy Platt*]

PLA Public Library Heritage Task Force

This task force of the Public Library Association, chaired by Donald Foos, used its final meeting under its original mandate—on June 27—to plan long-range goals. Goals included an exhibit in the projected second Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1992, and, it is hoped, the creation of a permanent public library museum to open in conjunction with the exposition.

Sub-task forces were tentatively organized for trustees and friends (chaired by Arthus Kirschenbaum), armed forces libraries (Tony Daken), goals and objectives (Mary Louise Rheay), a heritage trail for libraries (Arlynn Burton), museum planning (Don Foos), pictorial history (Allan Kleiman), and records inventories (no chair nominated). It was also proposed that individual state library associations establish their own public library heritage task forces, including representatives of state library agencies.

Several members and representatives mentioned outstanding heritage projects now bearing fruit, including a North Carolina library history and an interpretive room depicting the first library in Lancaster, Pa., as it appeared in 1759. Many spoke of the need to locate records, pictures, and oral histories before materials and memories were lost. Mr. Foos suggested that "people now are taking public libraries as a right, not as a privilege. It is time to reaffirm faith in that right, and to give direction to its future development."

[The following day the Public Library Association approved continuation of the task force.]

[*Gregory R. New*]

Intellectual Freedom Committee

The Intellectual Freedom Committee, in conjunction with the Intellectual Freedom Round Table and the intellectual freedom committees of the American Library Trustee Association, the Association for Library Services to Children, and the Young Adult Services Division, presented William D. North, president of the Freedom to Read Foundation, as the keynote speaker on "The Front Line Librarian and the Local Library: Tips (How to) on Fighting Censorship in the 1980s through the Media, Lobbying and Legislation, and the Law." J. Dennis Day of the Salt Lake City Public Library served as moderator.

Mr. North said the instinct to censor is a trait in every human, but ideas should have an opportunity to compete on their own merit. With regard to censorship, he said, society is encountering one of the most dangerous and high risk areas in time. People's vested interests are threatened, and they feel that their values, morals, and instructions are in danger of changing in negative ways. Legislation, litigation, and lobbying are the ways to establish and preserve intellectual freedom. The librarian should be concerned with three areas: acquisition, preservation, and dissemination. Any limitation on these three requirements is censorship. Librarians and lawyers, among other professionals, were mentioned as part of the third wave, meaning the industrialized and computerized world today.

The news media and publishers require close scrutiny by librarians. Telecommunications have the potential to subvert intellectual freedom. Whenever businesses get together, their object is to monopolize.

Librarians have assumed their interests were compatible with the producers of information resources, and they used to be safe in this assumption. Librarians need the computer, microforms, and the media to survive, but the medium has become more powerful, and it has the power to state what information is to be accessible. Thus there is a need for a program to correct the balance of power. There is a need to search for ways to control technological information overflow and ways to control media concentrations which may affect what information is preserved. Statistics on crossownership in the media illustrate this idea.

The Fisk report focuses on the question, "Is the enemy them or is the enemy us?" The report suggests that librarians' selections are the enemy to intellectual freedom. The value of information should outweigh the cost to provide access to information. Censorship by librarians should never occur as a result of incidental, accidental, or institutional situations, not for convenience or for profit.

After a question-and-answer session, the meeting adjourned to three training sessions.

At the training session on intellectual freedom and legislation, Martha Gould, assistant director, Washoe County Library, Reno, Nev., and Deborah Miller, lobbyist for the Illinois Library Association, discussed the ways and means of lobbying and legislation with a small but enthusiastic group. Lobbyists should always wear something to set themselves apart, it was suggested, so that legislators will remember and recognize them. They should find out what publications carry information about legislation of concern and read them regularly. They should set up grassroots organizations which can be mobilized for write-in campaigns and visits to legislators. [*Judith Frazier Crabbe*]

Government Documents Round Table

GODORT Program

"Documents—They Do Everything but Windows!" a program cosponsored by the Public Library Association on June 25, was introduced by Jeanne Isacco, Texas Women's University. The program was aimed at people who do not normally come into contact with government publications and want to know more about their collection and use in libraries.

Marsha King, Tucson Public Library, gave suggestions on a needs assessment framework for the collection of documents for public libraries. Selection can be based on the functional needs of the community, such as needs of the various age groups, specialized subject needs of the users, and need to know about government activities. Another interesting suggestion was document collection according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. She emphasized that the collection of government documents need not be any different from the collection of other materials to serve the community.

From a lay point of view, a selection of unique and useful government documents was critiqued by Joy Lowe, Louisiana Polytechnical University. She entertainingly described publications ranging from backpacking and comic books to art and science—publications which she thought the general public would be surprised to learn were government publications.

Methods of keeping aware of new government publications for small and medium-sized libraries were the subject of the presentation by Gladys Sachse, University of Central Arkansas. Her suggestions were reading ALA publications such as *Booklist* and *Documents to the People,* attending local workshops and seminars, and, in particular, regularly using lists produced by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO).

Mark Scully of GPO told the audience about current ordering practices. He emphasized that GPO wants to make ordering easy and efficient and discussed the GPO catalogs from which the publications can be ordered, including the *Publications Reference File* on microfiche and *U.S. Government Books.* Specific details about ordering procedures and prices were outlined, along with measures GPO has adopted to improve service. The final message was about GPO's current marketing campaign to inform the public of the value of government documents.

To cover the topic of housing government documents in libraries, Frank Lee, Dallas Public Library, created an imaginary library, listed the types of publications it would receive, and told how they would be added to the collections. His recommendations were to treat documents like any other addition to the library—to catalog materials, integrate them into the existing collections, and publicize them.

Depository libraries are considered the link between Federal Government documents and the public. Beth Larsen, Los Angeles County Public Library, gave a history of depository libraries as institutions and described their importance. She also gave a list of hints to the librarians who refer users to depositories, her basic message being to provide the user with enough information ahead of time so that the visit to the depository will be successful. [*Lee Decker*]

Federal Documents Task Force

The meeting of this task force's Ad Hoc Committee on the Printed Archives Collection at the National Archives and Records Service was called to order Sunday, June 26, by Lee Decker, Library of Congress. The primary items on the agenda were to outline the

activities of the committee and to discuss the report prepared after the investigation of conditions of the Printed Archives Collection at the National Archives and Records Service (NARS).

The committee met several times in the spring. Following a planning meeting on May 19, the group met with Nancy Menan and her staff in the NARS Library and Printed Archives Branch on June 7 for a briefing and a tour. The findings of the committee resulted in a written report prepared by LeRoy Schwarzkopf.

The following were discussed as highlights of the report to be presented at the business meeting of the Federal Documents Task Force: (1) most of the collection has been moved to the Archives building in Washington, D.C., and stored and made accessible in standard archival fashion; (2) service is provided by more staff as a result of the combining of the collection with the Library Branch, and proposed authorization would increase the staff; (3) current plans are to interfile additions to the collection through 1979 dates and make a decision about interfiling further additions depending upon space considerations; (4) the collection is now incorporated into Record Group 287, which also includes U.S. Army and Navy manuals as well as additions from the publications NARS receives by law; (5) preservation of the materials is currently provided by storage in acid-free archival boxes and microfilming is under consideration; (6) items may be used in the library or copies may be obtained, but archival materials are not lent; and (7) there are very few requests from libraries, and the most use is in-person use of the military manuals. It was decided to recommend that the full report be published in *Documents to the People.*

Its purpose accomplished, the committee will be dissolved. [*Lee Decker*]

Machine-Readable Government Information Task Force

On Monday, June 27, this task force discussed government information and the computer. The panel was composed of Greg W. Byerly of Kent State University, George R. Plosker of the Los Angeles branch office of DIALOG, Inc., James R. Plaunt of Marcive, Inc., Judith S. Rowe of the Princeton University Computer Center, Charles R. McClure of the School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma, and the moderator, Bruce Morton of the library of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. The program was convened to focus attention on the relevance of machine-readable information for gaining access to and management of government information.

The constant theme heard from the speakers was that librarians should use online systems far more than they do. In general the panel suggested that online data bases were superior to hardcopy ones in their currency, cost, and efficiency.

Mr. Byerly discussed the value of online reference searching, a practice not followed by reference librarians generally as recently as two years ago. Nor do document librarians appear anxious to do such searching today. Online searching, however, can assist in name verification, support ready reference through timely identification of superseded works, and provide more access points than traditional bibliographic records. Mr. Plosker pointed out that online searching will expedite acquisitions work and service will be faster. Mr. Plaunt suggested that use of GPO and of Library of Congress tapes would enable more timely and less expensive cataloging than that available from printouts. Ms. Rowe, using census tracts and unemployment data, lent support to the idea that machine-readable data bases contain information that is timely and available. Mr. McClure added that the use of such data bases would improve the service librarians now give and free them to provide other services as well.

The panel agreed that librarians should urge administrators to implement online systems in libraries. [*Myung O. Comaromi*]

Map and Geography Round Table

MAGERT/GODORT

The theme of this joint meeting on June 25 was "Government Mapping Update." Bernadine Hodusky of the Joint Committee on Printing and Gil Baldwin, GPO Library Programs Service, both discussed a recent cooperative agreement between GPO and two of the major Federal producers of maps, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Defense Mapping Agency. In order to avoid duplicating receipts in depository libraries via either USGS or DMA, GPO will leave actual distribution of maps from those agencies to the USGS depository system. GPO will continue, however, to maintain the mailing lists and will be responsible for bibliographic control. Maps will be cataloged in series as much as possible to minimize impact on cataloging. A selection survey is now under way in depository libraries, and Mr. Baldwin urged that these surveys be returned as quickly as possible so the new depository distribution can be implemented.

Ms. Hodusky further noted that an ad hoc committee has been formed to investigate the use of video disks in map production. She reported that the GPO cataloging manual for Federal documents, including two chapters on maps, is almost ready for printing, and that GAO intends to do an audit of satisfaction with the depository system involving a survey of depository

libraries and including maps.

Gary North of the National Cartographic Center in Reston, Va., discussed a realignment of USGS map production activities, which reflects the agency's commitment to digital methods of production. He also recommended to the audience an exhibit on the history of mapping entitled "Maps and the Mind" then on view at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. The exhibit is now traveling for five years.

A new USGS circular in seven volumes on standards for digital mapping is being sent for comments by professionals in the field. A flier has been issued displaying revised symbols for topographic maps, and a set of national gazetteers is in production, starting with New Jersey. [*Everett Johnson*]

MAGERT/ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section

This cosponsored meeting had as its topic "Mapping the Trans-Mississippi West." The first speaker, James Coombs, Map Library of Southwest Missouri State University, gave a summary of mapping of the area, from the hand-drawn sketch maps of the Coronado and Oñate expeditions and others of the 16th century, through the American military reconnaissance and railroad route surveys such as those of Pike and Emory, up to the present day locations of Route 66 and its successors in the interstate highway system. The lecture was liberally supplemented with slides.

John Garver, Jr., of the National Geographic Society described a new map series to be issued by the society entitled "The Making of America." The first of the series, "The Southwest," was issued in November 1982. The series is to utilize the principles of historical geography to depict past geography and to represent and interpret geographical changes resulting especially from human activity. The map of the southwest, for example, displays the presence of 1,000 and more years of human habitation by three diverse cultures: native American, Spanish/Mexican, and Anglo. Migration, settlements, agriculture, and irrigation are some of the activities represented. The geography of American history is to be the unifying theme of the map series. "Atlantic Gateways" was published in March, and "The Deep South" was scheduled for August. The series is to be completed by the end of 1987 and is to be collected into an atlas in time for the centennial of the society in 1988.

The last speaker, Norman Thrower, Clark Library, UCLA, described the mapping of the U.S.-Mexico border, concentrating on the artificial boundary west of El Paso, except to note cartographic adjustments necessitated by the shifting channel of the Rio Grande downstream. He described five broad categories of maps prepared for the region at various times, although these are not entirely exclusive: maps done at second hand and removed from the scene, prepared from the testimony of those who had been there; maps produced on the scene by early explorations; those resulting from surveys by U.S. Army officers and commercial ventures such as railroad companies; the highly instrumented surveys to establish the precise location of the boundary agreed upon in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican-American War; and those produced or enhanced by satellite technology in recent years. Because of its generally clear air, the border area was especially suited for the development of this mapping technique.

[*Everett Johnson*]

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